

54 BC Caesar was 46

700 ✓

In Gaul

Raided Britain again

Subdued serious revolt in
northeastern Gaul

Julia died (Caesar's daughter; Pompey's wife)

Earlier months of 54BC

Caesar spent the earlier months of the year not only in Cisalpine Gaul but in the Illyrian part of the province where tribes raiding from the south-west had to be brought to submission.

Meanwhile ships were being built for a second expedition to Britain.

54 BC

2nd trip to Britain

After the weather destroyed 40 vessels, Caesar extracted carpenters from the legionary ranks to work toward a new fleet. Also Labienus in Gaul was ordered to send over fresh ships and materials. Then Caesar beat off Quercillus as he went, forced his way across the Thames and stormed the Capital of Cassivellaunus. The Kentish princes failed to establish a diversion in the rear, and Cassivellaunus formally

submitted & provided hostages.

54B C

All 3 of the triumvirs were
enormously rich, but still needed
further gigantic sums to maintain
& expand their positions

end July (Sextilis) 54BC

On the 2nd trip to Britain Caesar's force comprised 5 legions and 2000 cavalry, escorted by 28 warships & carried in nearly 600 transports, also nearly 200 further vessels contributed by private Roman financiers in exchange for a share of the eventual plunder. The ships to carry the horses were made unusually broad & the rest had lower decks than previously

Oars as well as sails were taken
they landed near SANDWICH in easternmost Kent
Disembarkation took all day, & after midnight
the march inland began, illuminated by
a full moon. By dawn the force had moved
as far westwards as STURRY on the Great Ouse R.
The Britons who had accepted Cassivellaunus as
their Commander, did not succeed in holding
Caesar up. However, he was held up because
the weather severely damaged his fleet and
destroyed forty ships. What remained of the
fleet was pulled up on the beach & protected by
a fortification

Lat Spring 54BC

Caesar returned north across the Alps & found it surprising to lead 4 legions against the powerful BELGIC tribe of the Treveri (Trier), they had kept aloof from all Caesar's conferences, and this could not be ignored since their cavalry was the most powerful in Gaul. Their hostile chief IDUTICOMARUS

hindered by a rival, offered apparent sub-
mission, gave 300 hostages, and was punished
by demotion from principal chieftainship.
Further delay occurred when the leader of
the nationalists among the Aedui DUMNORIX
refused to cooperate with Caesar's plan that the
heads of the Gaulish tribes should accompany
him across the English Channel. He tried to
get away but was cut down by Roman cavalry.

July 54 BCE

Cæsar spent earlier months in Cisalpine Gaul & Illyrian part of his province. Tribes raiding from southeast had to be brought into submissio.

Meanwhile ships were being constructed for a second and more convincing expedition to Britain.

Aug 54 BC

The tragic death of Julia, Caesar's daughter and Pompey's wife occurred Apr 22 BC when she had suffered a miscarriage after catching sight of Pompey's cloak covered with blood after a violent public meeting. A further childbirth proved too much for her and her baby died a few days after herself. Pompey had intended to

bury her in his property near Alba Longa,
but enormous crowds at her funeral,
defied the Consul AITENOBRARBUS, carried
off her body and gave it an imposing
cremation in the Field of Mars.

Autumn 54BC

Disaster struck promptly when the easternmost of the Roman garrisons at AOUATUCA (Tongres, near the Meuse, north of Liege) was overwhelmed and the 1 1/2 legions that formed its garrison, consisting mostly of raw recruits, were annihilated. This calamity, an unprecedented experience for Caesar was the work of AMBIORIX, the determined king of the Belgic tribe, the EBURONES, who inhabited the hills & woods

of the ARDEANES. Word spread to those of the
Nervii who had survived the Roman massacre
3 yrs earlier & CICERO's brother, QUINTUS, in
command of the garrison surrounded at NAMUR
enjoyed his finest hour when he got a loyal sally
through to Caesar's HQ at (AMBENS), and held out
until his general brought relief. Caesar was alarmed
at first when he saw the impressive siege machines
that AMBIBORIX had imitated from the Romans.

Labienus (news ed) found himself faced by open
revolt from 100,000 men of the TREVERI, Labienus
cavalry put indomitable to death, but it was clear
that the whole structure of 'pacified' Gaul had
collapsed and only the Aedui & Remi could still
be relied upon to collaborate.

4BC (letter post of Sept & fall)

Caesar returned to Gaul from Britain
At Rome Caesar was able to make much
of the fact that the princes of such remote
and exotic regions submitted themselves
to himself and the Republic.

Neither Caesar nor anyone else
made anything out of Britain which
did not become a Roman province
until southern England was

conquered a hundred yrs later.

Autumn 54 BC

In the Gauls to which Caesar returned from Britain in Autumn, it soon became clear that the supposed pacification was unreal, the trouble started among the CARNOTES who lived around CENABUM (ORLÉANS). Their country containing dark and impenetrable forests was the principal HQ and annual meeting - place of the Druids. This privileged religious hierarchy exercised judicial, educational and administrative

function, possessed a monopoly of writing (using the Greek script) and was excused from taxation and military service.

3 yrs earlier Caesar had appointed a king of this important tribe of the Carnutes; and now they proceeded to assassinate his nominee. Caesar detached troops straightaway to deal with the situation, but did not deviate from his previous plan to divide up the winter quarters of his army among a number of different centres. This decision was dictated by a bad harvest & because the places selected were in the home region of the formidable tribe of the Belgae.

54 B.C.

Julia, Caesar's daughter, wife
of Pompey died.

Pompey began to oppose
Caesar.

54BC

Aulus Gabinius was condemned
for extortion and sent into exile.

54130

Cassini's invasion of the British Isles brought literacy to the country.

54-51 B C

On the Republic
(De Re Publica)
six book Latin treatise
in political philosophy, by
Roman orator, prose master
and statesman, Cicero.

54BC

From Caesar

Caesar's second landing in Britain was unopposed.

The following day the Britons were again defeated. Caesar had to return to Gaul because of several new rebellions.

He demanded hostages from the Britons and fixed a tribute they were forced to pay Rome each year. Britons had the strange custom of painting

themselves blue which made them
frightening in battle.

In Gaul, one of Caesar's generals; CICERO
(a relative of the orator) had been attacked &
surrounded by the NERVIANs. Caesar
rescued these Romans and his soldiers
brought in the head of the Gallic leader -
INDUTIOMARUS.

STBC

A strong Army met Caesar's
landing force in Britain under
King Cassivellaunus, but
the British Celts were divided among
themselves.

After the legionaries had defeated
them in 3 battles some British petty
princes came to camp to surrender
One of them MANDUBRACIUS, king of

thvTRINOVANTES

54 BC.

Caesar invaded Britain again and got them to pay tribute to Rome.

54 BC

Julia, daughter of Caesar and
wife of Pompey died.

Caesar's relationship with Pompey
was on the way down.

54BC

Cassius second crossing to Britain
Victory marking CASIVELLAUNUS

54BC

The Celtic hordes were contending with a machine that functioned at the press of a button. Caesar's men were military technicians—e.g. one a palisade builder, a bridge builder, a trench digger, as well as a soldier. Iron discipline and the genius of one of the greatest generals in history when in 54 BC Inductimerus rode, tired, away from a Roman outpost that had not at once succumbed, the defender pursued him and cut him off. 'His head, Caesar

historically observes, 'was brought into Camp'
Similarly in 53 B.C. Ambiorix's father
after being defeated by Caesar several times
disappeared into a forest 'protected only by 4
horsemen whom he would trust with his
life'

54BC

Cesar's daughter - Julia -
wife of Pompey died.

87 → 54 B C

Catullus

54BC

Cassius defeated the Britons

54 BC

The relations of Pompey and Caesar, however strained, were always amicable while Pompey's wife Julia, Caesar's daughter was alive, but after her death (54 BC) Pompey became Caesar's jealous enemy

54 BC

CASSIVELLAUNUS

British chief, recognized as leader in the struggle against the invasion of Julius Caesar in 54 BC. Caesar crossed the Thames into CASSIVELLAUNUS' home country. Aided by discontented British tribes, Caesar attacked Cassivellaunus in his strong fort in the marshes and drove the Britons out with heavy losses.

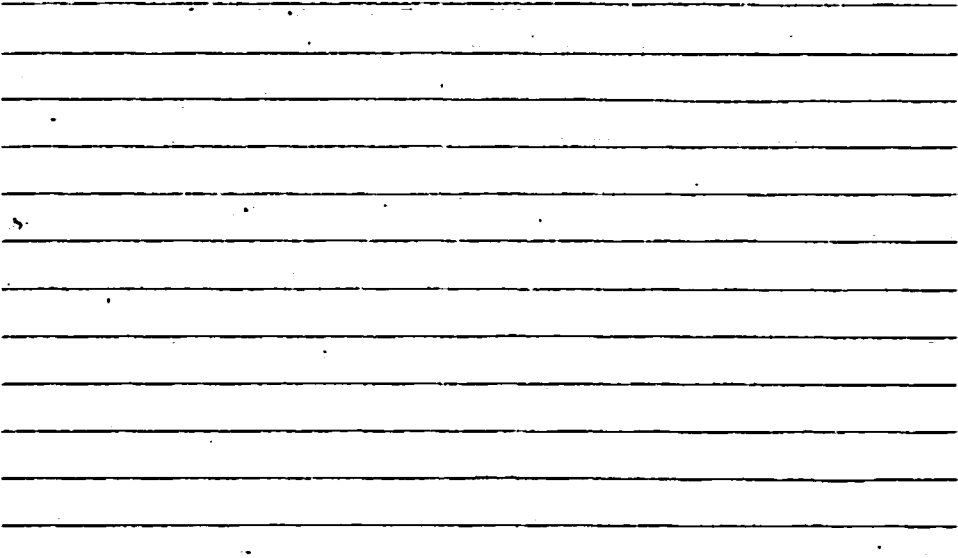
after an unsuccessful attack against
the Roman ship camp, Cassivellaunus
sued for peace, which Caesar granted
in return for hostages and annual
tribute.

54BC

When Caesar invades Britain,
CASSIVELLAUNUS, a powerful
Belgic tribal leader in southern
Britain, agrees to pay tribute
to Rome.

54BC

NO CONSULS WERE
ELECTED



54 BC died

Julia - daughter of Julius Caesar and wife of Pompey. By her grace and tact she maintained the bond between her father and her husband. After her death the two statesmen became open enemies

54 BC

Beginning of creation of new (Julian)
calendar, Rome

Immediately after Ambivix' victory
over Sabinus & Cotta, Indutimurus
gave siege to the heavily fortified
headquarters of Caesar's deputy
TULLIUS CICERO.

The ~~Sabins~~^{Roman Sabins} erected a nine foot high wall
and a ditch 15 ft deep around the whole
legionary camp. They built mobile siege
towers, brought up grappling to tear down the palisades

The Gauls hurled flaming mudballs and burning
spears on the straw-covered walls: quarters
of the legionaries. When half the camp was in flames
they brought up siege towers, though these seasoned
Romans forced them back in hand-to-hand fighting.
The position of the beleaguered Romans steadily worsened.
The Pro-Roman Nervii sent a slave to Caesar
to ask for relief. Caesar assembled as many troops as
he could muster (near the Atlantic Coast); he marched them
4 days to the Treverian line, re-manned the half
demolished camp and then, with calculated boldness,
entered the attack so close to the palisade that they
could be repelled by a sudden sortie & chased back into
the woods. Caesar spent that winter with the
Army

54 BC

The Treveran prince, INDU TIOMARUS collected his followers with the aim of plunging into the Ardennes to begin a guerrilla war against Rome.

Caesar turned to CINGETORIX, the leading Vergobete of the tribe, and ordered him to restrain his hot-headed son-in-law. He bowed to the command and forced

Inductimanes to swear loyalty to Caesar.

54 BC

Caesar returned from England, disbanded the expeditionary force and assigned his legions their winter-quarters in various parts of Gaul when he was informed that the Eburones, neighbors of the Treveri, had tried to attack a camp of his subordinates Sabinus and Cotta on the middle Moselle. These two sent to Ambiorix, chief of the Eburones to ask

why he attacked. He replied that his own people had forced him to attack the camp as they did not want to disobey 'a common resolution of Saul'.

Just 2 mi beyond the Roman safe, fortified camp in a valley that was too narrow to be crossed in proper formation; Ambiorix's horsemen suddenly emerged from the thickets & rushed like lightning on the least protected parts of the narrow column, the supply units. The Romans abandoned the baggage and formed a square. When the Romans sent a cohort as relief, it was surrounded and annihilated. Tiberius offered to negotiate. He was killed. Then those in the square were killed except a few Romans to the left.

TITUS LABIENUS

54Bc

Death of Dumnoix
the Eburones under Ambiorix
and the Treveri under INDUTIMAEVS
rebel and the latter is killed

54BC

1912Dates J-BK

PHRAATES III, king of
Parthia 69-60BC made
war with Rome.

54 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Caesar made 2nd expedition
to Britain

54BC

JULIA, Pompey's wife and Caesar's daughter, died, and the real bond between the 2 men was lost.

54BC

Age 46

Caesar built ships and went to
Britain the 2nd time.

Disaster at ATUATUCA,
Death of JULIA (his daughter)
married to Pompey. After this, the
2 men grew further apart

54BC

CELTS

Death of Dumnorix. Caesar leaves to Britain for the second time.

The Eboracres under Ambiorix and the TREVERI under

LINDUTIOMARVS rebel and the latter is killed.

54BC

CELTS

Caesar's second crossing
to Britain; victory over King
Casibelanus.

54Be

Cressus on his way to Croesiphon
robbed the Temple & amounting
to 10,000 talents.

When the news came that Cressus
had been defeated & killed, the
Jews took the opportunity to reclaim
their freedom.

54Bc

DURANT

Caesar's letter from Britain
reached Cicero at Rome
in 29 days.

In 1834 Sir Robert Peel, hurrying
from Rome to London required
30 days

~~54~~BC 54BC

DURANT

Caesar crossed the English Channel for the second time. He overcame the British under CASSIVELANUS, reached the Thames, exacted promise of tribute, and sailed back to Gaul.

54 → 51 B C

Cicero wrote de re publica.

54 BC \rightarrow 53 BC

Mark Antony joined Caesar in
Saul briefly

54BC - 53BC

CAESAR

With the death of Pompey's wife
Julia in 54BC the last tie between them
was broken

53BC - The First Triumvirate collapsed
when Crassus was killed fighting
Parthians in Syria.

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from an unimagined source. Regis is secret
Indutiomarus came to camp as usual.
Towards evening, suddenly, Labienus sent
out all his cavalry through two of the gates.
He gave orders that every man look for INDUTIOMARUS
INDUTIOMARUS was caught and killed in the
very act of finding a way, and his head brought
back to camp. All the forces which had assembled
from the EBURONES and NERVII departed when
they heard the news. This success made Saul
a little quieter for the time being.

54-53 BC

Widespread revolts in northern and
central Gaul

When the news reached the Treveri {Caesar's success}

Indutiomarus who had intended to attack
Labienus' camp, he fled home in the
night with all his forces. Caesar
sent Fabius back to his camp with his
legion and decided to winter himself
with 3 legions in separate camp

near SAMARO BRIVA, and in view of the serious disturbances that had occurred to remain with the army throughout the winter.

All through the winter Caesar had a moment's respite from anxiety. The quaestor ROSCIUS whom he had placed in command of the 13th legion, reported that large forces belonging to the tribes called AREMOEICAN had assembled to attack him and had been within 8 miles of his camp, but on hearing of Caesar's victory had made off with a haste that suggested an army in flight.

The Senones tried to kill their king CAVARINUS whom Caesar had set on his ancestral throne in succession to his brother MORITASCUS. INDUTIORIVS proceeded to raise and drill troops, to procure horses. He declared his son-in-law CINGETORIX a public enemy & confiscated his property.

Aduobannes came prowling to Labienus' camp with his cavalry. Each day he moved a little closer, a little more contempt. Eventually Labienus brought into camp, in a single night, all the cavalry which he had summoned.

56 BC - 54 BC - 53 BC

APPIUS
CLAUDIUS PULCHER

bc 48 BC

campaigned in Asia (72 B.C.). He became
PRAETOR (57 BC), propraetor in Sardinia
(56 BC), consul (54 BC) and proconsul of
CILICIA (53 BC). He sought through POMPEY
the assistance of his rival CICERO to secure
his acquittal from impeachment for bribery.
He joined Pompey in the civil war and
died in EUBOEA before the battle of PHARSALA

55 BC

DURANT

Pompey and Crassus, as consuls, pursued their policies by the bribery of votes, the intimidation of juries, and occasional murder. When their year of office ended, Crassus recruited and conscripted a large army and sailed for Syria.

54BC

DURANT

Pompey levied an army, presumably to complete the conquest of Spain. Instead of sending his legions to Spain, Pompey kept them in Italy, except for one which he lent to Caesar in the crisis of the Gallic revolt.

The strongest tie that held Pompey & Caesar was cut. Pompey's wife - Julia (Caesar's daughter) died in childbirth. Caesar offered Pompey his grandniece OCTAVIA, now Caesar's nearest female relative.

and asked for the hand of Pompey's daughter;
but Pompey refused both proposals.

54BC

Caesar defeated the Britons (in present day Britain)

54 BC

Caesar again - the second expedition to Britain. The landing was unopposed and the following day the Britons were again defeated. Caesar had to return to Gaul because of several new rebellions. He demanded hostages from the Britons and fixed a tribute they were forced to pay Rome each year.

The Britons settled in small communities and had strange custom of painting them -

selves blue, which made them
frightening in battle. — Bro of the Cicero

In sail, CICEHO had been attacked
and surrounded by the NERVIANs.

Caesar rescued the Romans and his
soldiers brought in the head of
the Gallic leader INDUTIOMARUS

54BC

Death of Julia (Caesar) Pompey.

54BC

Caesar's daughter Julia (wife
of Pompey) died (Pompey's wife
since 59BC)

54 BC

Caesar prepared a fleet for the 2nd expedition to Britain and landed unopposed.

Next day Britons were again defeated. He demanded hostages & fixed a tribute for them to pay.

They painted themselves blue. He had to return to Gaul, because one of his commanders: Cicero (not the orator) had been attacked and wounded.

by Nervius. Caesar rescued the Romans.
His soldiers brought in the head of the
Gaulic Leader: INDUTIONARUS

54 BC

Caesar's lieutenant in
Brittany was DECIMUS
BRUTUS

54BC

Death of Julia (Caesar's daughter
and Pompey's wife)

(Weakened the ties between
Caesar and Pompey)

54 BC

after settling the TREVERI affair
Caesar returned to the coast and found
that 60 ships had been driven off their course
by a storm.

among the Gallic leaders was DUMNOX
the AEDUAN. Caesar knew him to be a political
intriguer & ambitious. Caesar determined to take
him across. He convinced some followers
took horses & set out. Caesar postponed the
sailing sent out a detachment with orders

that if he resisted he was to be killed. This
is exactly what happened. All the other
Aeduan horsemen were returned to Roman camp.

Caesar then set sail leaving LABIENUS
on the continent with 3 legions and 2000 Cavalry
with orders to guard the ports, provide for a supply
of corn, watch events in Gaul and act as
circumstances might require

57BC

Upon returning from Italy Caesar made a tour of all winter camps & found that, in spite of a serious shortage of mth, the men had worked with such enthusiasm that they had built and equipped 600 vessels of the type described and 28 warships.

Caesar took 4 legions unencumbered by a baggage train and 800 cavalry, and set out for the country of the TREVERI

because they would not attend the annual council of chieftains or submit to his authority and were alleged to be making overtures to the Germans across the Rhine.

Treveri had the most powerful cavalry in Gaul.

But this was settled by the giving of hostages.

54Bc

On completion of the assizes in northern Italy, Caesar set out for Illyria, because he heard that the PIRUSTAE were making damaging raids over the frontier of that province, on his arrival he ordered the tribes to levy troops and appointed a place for their assembly.

He accepted hostages,

Caesar held his assizes in Illyria, returned to Italy and from there returned to the

army near the coast opposite Pontaeu

54BC

Second invasion of Britain

In the consulship of LUCIUS DOMITIUS and APPIUS CLAUDIUS, when Caesar was leaving his winter quarters as usual to go to Italy, he ordered the generals placed in command of the legions to have as many ships as possible built during the winter and the old ones repaired. To enable them to be loaded quickly and beached easily, he had them made slightly lower than those which were generally used.

they were made somewhat wider (to carry a larger load) - a type suitable & rowable. The mts required for fitting them out were to be imported from Spain.

54 BC

2nd trip to Britain
Caesar took with him 5 legions and the
remaining 2000 Cavalry. He put out
about sunset. By about Midnight, the
wind died. He was driven far out of his course
by the tidal current and at daybreak saw
Britain left behind on the port side. They rowed
back. When the whole fleet reached Britain about
midday, no enemy was to be seen. They
had hid. The fleet and its guard were put under
command of QUINTUS ATRIVS. A night

march of about 12 mi brought Caesar in sight
of the enemy who advanced to a river with
their cavalry and chariots.

Again - in a night - a great storm damaged
most of the ships. Caesar took his men back
to the beach. And after 10 days had the boats
beached, repaired, and secured by a large
camp. He returned to his forward camp. Found
CASSIVELLAUNUS and a larger British force.
One day QUINTUS LABERIUS DURUS, a
military tribune was killed.

In this battle TITUS BALVENTIUS, who the previous year had been chief centurion of his legion, a brave and highly respected man, had both his thighs pierced by a javelin; another centurion of the same rank, QUINTUS LUCANIUS, was killed in a very courageous attempt to rescue his son, who had been surrounded and killed himself, while engaged in cheering on each cohort and company, was wounded by a slingstone which struck him full in the face.

54BC Destruction of SABINUS' ARMY by the EBURONES

The harvest that year in Gaul was poor
Caesar was compelled to distribute the legions
among a larger number of tribes

General GAULS Fabius & MORINI

QUINTUS Tullius Cicero to the Nervii

Lucius Roscius to the ESSUVII

Labonius in the country of the Remi
3 more in Belgic territory under
quaestor Marcus Cossus and the
generals Lucius Munatius Plancus
and Gaius Trebonius

One of the legions recently raised in the country north of the Po, and a further detachment of 5 cohorts, were sent under the command of Sabines and Catia & the EBURONES, who lie principally between the Meuse and the Rhine, and were at the time ruled by AMBIORIX and CATUVOLCUS.

After a fortnight open revolt was suddenly checked by the EBURONIAN'S AMBIORIX and CATUVOLCUS

making a sudden attack on a party collecting wood, they came with a large force to assault the camp. The legions quickly armed and mounted the rampart, and some Spanish horsemen who were sent out by one of the gates were victorious in a cavalry engagement. The EBURONES retired & shouted they wanted to Parley. AMBIORIX tricked them into leaving their camp. When they were stung out & overloaded with baggage AMBIORIX ambushed them.

54AC

SABINUS' army

Sabinus was so much alarmed by these events that on catching sight of AMBIDRIX, he sent his interpreter GNAEUS POMPEIUS to ask for quarter for himself and his soldiers.

Sabinus ordered the military tribunes who were with him at the moment, and the first grade centurions, to follow him. On approaching AMBIDRIX he was told to lay down his arms. He obeyed, and commanded the others to do the same. While talking to AMBIDRIX, they were gradually surrounded.

and killed. They charged. Colta
fell fighting where he stood and most
of the soldiers with him.

The rest had hard work to with-
stand the enemy's onslaught till
nightfall. In the night seeing
that all hope was gone, every
single man committed suicide.
A few who had escaped from
the battle made their way by

scarcely distinguishable woodland
tracks to Labanie's camp and told
him what happened.

by the Britons to the Roman Government. As soon as the hostages were delivered he marched the army back to the coast, where he found the ships repaired. He had many hostages - decided to go over in 2 trips. Caesar waited a long time for them to return - in vain. Caesar was afraid of being prevented from sailing by the approaching season of the equinox and so packed them in more lightly. The sea becoming very calm, he set sail late in the evening and brought all the fleet safely to land at dawn.

54 BC

After finding the Thames, King crossing CASSIVELLAUNUS had now given up all hope of fighting a pitched battle. Disbanding the greater part of his troops, he retained only some 4000 chariots, with whom he watched Caesar's line of march. If the Roman cavalry ventured too far, the Briton Chariots would deliver formidable attacks. During the march, envoys arrived from TIRINOVANTES. MANDUBRACIUS, a young prince of this tribe, had gone over to the Continent to put himself under Caesar's protection, having fled for his life when his father the King of the TIRINOVANTES was killed by Cassivellaunus. The envoys promised to surrender and obey

Caesar's commands, and asked him to protect MANDUBRACIUS from Cassivellaunus and send him home to rule this people as king. Caesar demanded forty hostages and grain for his troops, and then allowed MANDUBRACIUS to go. The TRINOVANTES promptly sent the required number of hostages and the grain.

Several other tribes, the CENIMAGNI, SEGONTIACI, ANCALITES, BIBROCI, and CASSI, sent embassies and surrendered.

Caesar assaulted the stronghold of Cassivellaunus.

Cassivellaunus ordered 4 kings CINGETORIX, CARVILIUS, TAXIMAGULUS and SEG OVAX to send all their troops and make a surprise attack on the naval camp. The Romans made a sortie in which without suffering any loss they killed a great many and captured LUGOTORIX, a leader of noble birth. Cassivellaunus employed Commeius as an intermediary to Caesar. The summer was nearly over. Caesar demanded hostages, fixing an annual tribute to be paid